

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Ferry Disaster

How foolish it is to blame the Japanese Weather Bureau for not giving adequate information of the typhoon which caused the Doya Maru disaster. How foolish to point the finger of scorn at anyone when, as one Japanese Captain said yesterday, "it was beyond human power to prevent the tragedy." Can a Weather Bureau ever predict the height of the waves, the intensity of a storm, the force of the winds? If it were ever so presumptuous, perhaps some complaint could be made but meteorologists can only draw conclusions from certain facts at their disposal—of atmospheric conditions that are forever changing to a smaller or greater degree. They never attempt prophecy and no one should ever rely on their reports implicitly or regard their forecasts as infallible. At was, of course, foolish of the Central Meteorological Observatory at Tokyo to state so emphatically last Saturday that there would be no more typhoons hitting Japan this year. But it is hardly likely that it is this statement had not been made, the proportions of the disaster would have been any less tragic.

NEITHER the Captain of the ill-fated vessel held to blame although he did take a risk by venturing out to sea in such stormy conditions. The Captain, like the Weather Bureau, believed that the storm having passed the port, was over. Quite suddenly, however, it turned in its tracks and swept back on Hakodate. The sad fact is that the engine room was flooded by big waves at a crucial moment while attempting to reach the safety of the breakwater. The Captain actually succeeded in grounding his stricken ship despite the engine failure. It might have been possible even at that stage for many of the passengers to have clambered to the safety of the rocks but apparently a large wave struck the vessel soon after, snapping the chains holding the passenger and freight wagons in place, and hurled these cars to one side. The ship immediately listed, heeled over and sank.

THE disaster does, however, underline the need for much greater precautions to be taken particularly by vessels of this nature during storms and typhoons. There have been disasters of the same kind in the Far East before. Two years ago a British Railway train ferry sank under similar circumstances in the north Irish Sea when heavy waves poured through the stern well of the vessel, causing it to founder. The Doya Maru had apparently been held up in Hakodate for a day because of bad weather and left port when it appeared that the storm was abating. In its own interests the Railway companies employing train ferries should advise all passengers that services will be cancelled for the duration of a typhoon from the time it approaches a certain area until it has passed completely. Radio facilities today are such that the expected time of arrival of a big storm can easily be broadcast by efficient regional weather centres to all parts of the country. An all-clear signal could be flashed to shipping when it has been definitely ascertained that the storm has passed or dispersed. Not until then should such large passenger ferries be allowed to leave port. This may cause delays but it is worth the cost in lives and property.

EARLY SPLIT AT LONDON MEETING

French Differ With U.S.-UK Over Rearmament Control Agency

Revolt Reported In Morocco

United Nations, Sept. 28. The Moroccan Information Office in New York reported today that Berber soldiers in the city of Meknes had revolted against their French officers, "killing many of them."

The brief statement, distributed at the United Nations, said: "The French have ordered this city with 8,000 soldiers and have prevented the diffusion of this significant news."

The statement did not give the time of the reported revolt nor any additional details. — United Press.

Important Findings After Atom Exercise

Good Armies Needed Despite The A-Bomb

Saunders, West Germany, Sept. 28. Chief lesson of the NATO exercise, "Battle Royal," was that "the new atomic weapons do not eliminate the need for good armies and good air forces," it was stated today by General Sir Richard Gale, Northern Army Group Commander in a final summing up.

Nine atomic weapons were used and it was assumed the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Five nations deployed 137,000 troops in the six-day mock battle.

General Gale addressed the officers, including Field-Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, in a closely guarded military cinema to which nobody below the rank of a full Colonel was admitted.

Afterwards speaking to 134 reporters from NATO countries, General Gale said the manoeuvres had shown that the atomic shell or bomb used tactically could be decisive only in a local defensive battle.

"Battle Royal" had given NATO commanders "meat and food for thought and further experiment, but I don't want to give the impression that we have the answer now," the General said.

DEFENSE POWER

In the exercise, one side was said to have fewer troops but larger atomic armaments than the other.

General Gale said "Battle Royal" had shown that an atomic missile if accurately dropped at the right time could give the defence an immense power. But decisive as the local effects of such an explosion were, ground forces had still to be suitably equipped and trained to fight a ground battle.

Attacks during the exercise on corps headquarters had failed to knock them out.

"When a corps headquarters can be broken into pieces and staff officers put into the cellars of houses, the destructive effects of the bomb can be reduced," General Gale said.

Vast areas had still to be covered by troops, where the atomic weapons could not be used, for the defence of the rear areas. "If a large area is covered by troops, the atomic weapons can be used to great effect," he said.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED

Denver, Sept. 28. The US Army chief of staff, General Matthew B. Ridgway, said today that in an atomic war more troops would be needed, rather than fewer.

Following a talk with President Eisenhower, General Ridgway said that the US Army would need more troops to defend the rear areas.

Rearmament Control Agency

London, Sept. 28. The nine-power conference to create a new European defence system split on the first day today over how to control German rearmament, according to United Press and France-Press.

The French Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, insisted that rearmament should be controlled by a Brussels Pact agency.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, with U.S. backing, said control should be exercised by N.A.T.O.

M. Mendes-France refused to change his stand despite sharp questioning by the other Foreign Ministers and the first day of the crucial conference ended without agreement.

German sources said this was only the first day and no conclusion about the outcome of the conference should be drawn from the first split in views.

French sources said M. Mendes-France felt that his opponents, who for years had banded on EDC, believed that the French plan would cause the same fruitless delays as EDC treaty. They said they had not lost hope that the others would change their views.

Reuters said M. Mendes-France presented a "single package" plan which could win French backing for West German rearmament.

FRENCH PROMISE

He promised to take his Government's life on the plan before the end of the year if it was accepted as a whole by the other eight nations.

But M. Mendes-France caused some concern among other delegates by declaring that a solution of the Saar problem would be needed to win approval of the plan by the French National Assembly which rejected the European Army scheme.

He also restated the French desire for British and United States guarantees and an arms control system to guard against renewed German militarism.

Italian sources described his speech as "the same as before—plus the Saar." The problem of the Saar, rich industrial territory lying on the frontiers of France and Germany, has for decades been a devilish relations between them.

MEETING ON SAAR

Later it was announced that the French Prime Minister, and Dr. Adenauer would have private discussion on the Saar tomorrow morning.

Between sessions of the full nine-power conference, the "Big Three" ministers, Britain, the United States and France, met quickly to work with Dr. Adenauer on arrangements to end the nine-year occupation of West Germany. They gave a directive to a committee which they ordered to report back as soon as possible.

The committee held a first meeting immediately.

The three occupation powers and West Germany will be thrashing out the problems involved in restoring West German sovereignty while the nine-power conference is tackling the rearmament issue. These ministers are not expected to meet again until they have a report from the committee they set up today.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

A British spokesman said the nine-power sessions made "substantial progress" in getting down to business. The day had shown there was no insuperable obstacle to agreement on bringing Germany into the Brussels and Atlantic Treaty Organizations.

After a communiqué reported tonight on the day's meetings, a Belgian source said it showed that "a fantastic field of work has been covered during the first day of labour."

The nine-ministers met again tomorrow (1000 GMT).—United Press, France-Press and Reuters.

Ex-Colonial Secretary Fined \$8

Winchester, Hampshire, Sept. 28. Viscount Chandos, formerly Mr Oliver Lyttelton and until recently Colonial Secretary, was fined \$8 sterling today for driving a car without due care.

ASSASSIN KILLED BY HIS OWN BOMB

Damascus, Sept. 28. A hired assassin was killed with his own bomb tonight in a vain bid to murder Mr Khalid Azem, a former Premier and newly elected deputy to the Syrian Parliament.

The assassin, confessed before dying that he had been paid to drop the bomb on Azem's house, and told police the names of those involved in the plot.

Police immediately arrested several people, including members of the Nationalist Party.—Reuters.



VISCOUNT CHANDOS

He also had his driving license endorsed. He pleaded not guilty.

It was alleged that he overtook a van on a straight stretch of road at Wotton, near Winchester, and collided with a small car turning to the right.

The driver, it was stated, had previously signalled his intention to the right.

Viscount Chandos said he saw a van ahead and he pulled out to overtake, noticed a small car driving across the road.

"I was not born hoping that I would kill anyone," Viscount Chandos said. "I continued to go across the road and I drove on to the end of the road."

He said he was not aware of the bomb which he had been paid to drop on Mr Khalid Azem's house.

Roman Temple Found In London

The remains of a Roman temple, discovered in Rudge Row near Cannon Street station, London, on a half-acre site to be used for a 14-story block of offices, was reported today by the efforts of Sir David Hodges, Minister of Works. The contractors agreed to call off work on the site for a fortnight, so that archaeologists could make a plan of it. The photo shows officials and archaeologists looking at the remains of the Roman temple.

America Demands Return Of Missing Field Family

Washington, Sept. 29. The State Department today delivered notes to Poland and Hungary demanding that American officials be permitted into their countries to see and arrange for members of the missing Field family to be repatriated immediately.

The first news of Noel Field, a former State Department employee, his wife, adopted daughter and brother, all of whom disappeared five years ago, was given by Mr Josef Swiatlo, 39, a Polish security official who fled to the West 10 months ago, whose defection was announced yesterday in Washington.

Mr Herbert Brownell, the Attorney General, announced today that Swiatlo has been granted temporary entry into the United States at the request of the State Department.

Noel Field disappeared in East Europe in the summer of 1949. He was later reported in Prague. His wife, Herta, brother Hermann and adopted daughter Erica went to look for him and they, in turn, disappeared.

ARRESTED AT AIRPORT

The State Department said Swiatlo himself had arrested Hermann Field at Warsaw Airport on August 23, 1949. He had arrived there to board a plane for Prague and Swiatlo said it was decided that he should be trapped.

Hermann Field, 43, an architect from Cleveland, Ohio, is now imprisoned at Miedzeszyn, near Warsaw, the former official said.

Noel Field was mentioned at the trial of Laszlo Rajk, Hungarian Communist leader executed for treason in September 1949 as a key organizer of the United States Intelligence Service.

He was named in the trial of Alger Hiss, former State Department official, as a Communist agent.

During World War II, Noel Field was a counter-espionage agent for the United States Office of Strategic Services. He became quarter relief official in Europe before the war, but was "blatantly" after reports that he had appointed Communists to his staff.

The State Department said today that Swiatlo travelled from Warsaw to Budapest before the Rajk trial and interrogated Noel and Herta Field.

Josef Swiatlo later told a news conference that in his high police job, he was "in a position to learn all the facts concerning the falsification of history... and the innermost secrets concerning the political and private lives of top (Communist Party) officials."

He also saw first-hand the political trials in Poland and other Communist satellite countries "were organized under Soviet supervision and for the interests of Soviet imperialism."

Finally, he said, "I saw clearly that the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party was devoted to the Soviet Government and not to Poland."

"For this reason, and helped by former doubts which returned in full force, I made the decision to flee,"—Reuters and United Press.

Big Fire At Saiyingpun Building Destroyed

A fire completely destroyed a three-storey Chinese style timber and brick building at 11 Kwai Heung Street, Saiyingpun early this morning.

Two houses in the neighborhood (Nos. 9 & 13 in the same street) were damaged by water from the fire hoses.

One Chinese man suffered serious burns and was later taken to Queen Mary Hospital for treatment.

The fire started as Hong Kong gunny bags store on the ground floor of the building at 3.45 a.m. Within a few minutes inhabitants in the vicinity were alarmed by the huge flames caused by the burning of thousands of gunny bags in the store.

Six fire engines, one fire boat and an ambulance headed by Mr W. J. Gorman, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, were rushed to the scene, where they managed to control the fire from spreading to adjacent buildings, most of which are made of timber.

The fire was put out at about 4.30 a.m. and the whole building then collapsed.

7th Fleet Steamed Into Action Stations

U.S. Navy Feared Attack On Formosa

San Diego, Sept. 28. A dispatch from the U.S. Seventh Fleet said today that U.S. warships early this month moved into position to resist a possible Chinese Communist invasion of Formosa, but have since returned to Manila.

Planes from the U.S. carriers Hornet, Boxer and Yorktown flew over the Formosa Strait today, according to a dispatch released by the Commander of the Pacific Fleet Air Force.

The dispatch, dated September 27, said the movement of fleet units including the three carriers, the heavy cruiser, St Paul, and a number of destroyers followed bombardment from the mainland of the Chinese Nationalist island of Quemoy beginning on September 3.

It added: "As the possibility of an invasion of Formosa appeared imminent the carriers USS Hornet, Boxer and Yorktown were ordered to a point southward of Formosa where they were joined by the St Paul, Hornet for Vice Admiral A.M. Price, Commander Seventh Fleet."

COMBAT PATROLS

Four F-4 and F-8 jets and two F-100 fighters were sent into the Formosa Strait. More than 2,000 combat patrols and training sorties were launched by the attack carriers during the operation.

"The dispatch said the carriers, escorted by destroyers, moved from one place to another following pilots to become familiar with the terrain and conditions throughout the area and made one night passage through the straits."

The dispatch said the carriers returned to Manila—Reuters.

Indian Rail Disaster: 80 Known Dead

Bombay, Sept. 28. The death toll in the Indian railways crash near Secunderabad in Hyderabad state on Monday night reached 80 to night, with 72 injured, 22 seriously.

Many passengers were still unaccounted for and the final toll might reach 100.—France-Press.



Strike In London Dock Yards

Unionists Want 'Chusan' Declared Black

London, Sept. 28. Union leaders of 8,000 workers today brought ship repair work in the London area to a complete standstill by joining a strike in which 5,000 men are already involved.

The union chiefs, representing members of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, took this decision at a meeting in East London this afternoon.

The conference, which was held at the London Dock, was attended by 30 union representatives and 100 workers. The union leaders declared that the strike would be the first to be declared black.

The union leaders said that the strike was a result of the fact that the union had been refused a vote in the election of the new management of the London Dock.

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FOREIGN FIRMS IN CHINA

Overseas British Investments

Washington, Sept. 28. Mr R. A. Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today the United Kingdom was so constructing its economic policy that it could continue to invest substantially overseas, particularly in the Commonwealth.

Mr Butler was outlining a statement prepared for a discussion on the prospects for private international investment at the World Bank meeting here.

"The resumption of the United Kingdom's traditional lending for development overseas, at so early a stage after the disruptive effects of a shattering war was largely made possible by the rapid recovery of its production helped by the generous assistance of the United States and Canada," he said.

TOO EARLY
Mr Butler said it was too early yet to think in terms of complete freedom of movement of capital.

"That comes only after other freedoms such as freedom to convert one currency into another and freedom of trade from quota restrictions—both of which would greatly stimulate international capital movement," he said.

"We intend to press forward with these objectives."
Mr Butler said he had no wish to encourage reckless lending or borrowing. Transactions of that kind would do more harm than good.

He added, "But it is clear that overseas investment is the imaginative path forward for the statesmen of the free world, and that fullest and best use of international capital resources which are available is not yet being made."

ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT
"It is for governments generally and finance ministers in particular to see that improvements are made to encourage foreign investment, particularly private investment."

Mr George Humphrey, United States Secretary of the Treasury, said the free world must be ever mindful of the extremely low standards of living in many parts of the globe and must co-operate in every practical way to bring modern science, tools and technology to bear on this problem.

But he added that private investment was no made for philanthropic reasons but for profit, on principles, that were safe. Restrictions jeopardizing her principal or receipt of income, slowed down investment from abroad.

The prime factor which would keep American capital flowing overseas was confidence in the country seeking investment, he added.—Reuter.

ADVANTAGE OF POSITION

Tanjongmalim, Malaya, Sept. 28.
Being a sanitary inspector has its advantages.
Au Wei was found guilty in court here of smoking opium.
He would normally have been sentenced to a month in jail. But when the court president was told that Au Wei was the only sanitary inspector in the district he fined Au Wei 100 Malayan dollars (£11 sterling) instead.—China Mail Special.

Gale Batters British Honduras

Belize, Br. Honduras, Sept. 28.
Wide areas in Southern British Honduras were virtually isolated from the rest of the country today after being swept by a tropical storm yesterday.

Full reports of the damage wrought by the storm, named Gilda, were unavailable but it was indicated that the area around Stann Creek, a port town serving a lush citrus fruit valley, suffered severely.

Communications with Stann Creek were down but preliminary reports filtering in indicated that the citrus crop might have suffered as much as US\$1,000,000 damages.

The Catholic church in Stann Creek was wrecked, the roof of a school building was blown off, windows of a convent were smashed and nine dwellings were destroyed. No loss of life had been reported so far.

BOAT FOUND
In Belize, a pleasure boat with 14 persons aboard was found after being missing for 36 hours. It had taken shelter in a cove during the storm.

At least two persons were reported dead in neighbouring Honduras as a result of the hurricane. The train service was suspended and all wire communications were down there. More than 3,000 acres of farmland were reported submerged.

A woman and a girl were reported drowned in the San Pedro Sula area of the Honduran North Coast. President Juan Manuel Galvez went to San Pedro Sula to take personal charge of rescue operations.

The port of Jara, on Lake Yojoa, was submerged partly as the waters of the lake were backed up by strong winds. Scores of families were marooned.—United Press.

'Business As Usual' According To A British Authority INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS MEETING

Kyoto, Sept. 28.
A British authority on China said today the slogan of foreign firms in Communist China was "business as usual," according to a spokesman of the 12th International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, meeting here.

The spokesman said the British delegate to the IPR conference told a round table conference discussion on economic problems of mainland China that the "interesting aspect" of modern China was that the Communist regime had not found it necessary to carry out any nationalisation since it came to power.

The delegate said the Nationalist regime under Chiang Kai-shek had already carried out an extensive nationalisation programme and the Communists had so far found it unnecessary to carry out any more.

The spokesman said the delegate did not mention any figures for the number or nature of industries already re-tooled in China.
He said the Central Government agencies strictly controlled the prices of raw materials and taxation.

The International conference of the IPR, which was attended by about 100 delegates from Britain, the United States, France, Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Japan, opened yesterday.

The conference theme is raising living standards in Asia. The main conference activity is conducted at three round table discussion groups behind closed doors. The Institute imposes a strict rule of anonymity for any views expressed during discussions.

REPRESENTED
The British delegates to the round table discussing China included Mr G. E. Marden, Chairman of Wheelock Marden of Hong Kong.

After the China round table, then discussion developed to the wider topic of trade with China and particularly Japanese trade with China, which has been hitherto mooted in this country as a possible factor to help solve Japan's economic crisis.

A Japanese delegate said if China trade was "completely free" without restrictions on the sale of strategic goods, Japan's

AWL Penalties
Doubled In
U.S. Forces

Denver, Sept. 28.
President Eisenhower today substantially increased the punishment for members of the armed forces absent without leave.

Most AWL penalties were doubled by executive order and circumstances for granting dishonourable discharges were widened. Asked whether the tougher policy toward AWL service personnel was caused by an increase in desertions, the White House conceded that the "reforms were needed."

For example, under the new order more than 30 days of absence could result in dishonourable discharge and one year in prison. Under previous regulation, the dishonourable discharge and prison term could not be applied until after 60 days of unauthorized absence.—United Press.

Complications
If B.O.A.C.
Land At Perth

Canberra, Sept. 28.
Australia's Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr Athol Townley said today there would be "complications" if British Overseas Airways Corporation aircraft entered Australia through Perth instead of Darwin.

Replying to a question in the House of Representatives, the Minister said B.O.A.C. and the Australian Government's Qantas Empire planes come through Darwin.

On the route they did not interfere with Australia's domestic airlines. If they came through Perth, there would be complications, small being one of the matters involved.

The question is believed to have arisen from the statement in B.O.A.C.'s annual report published last week that the airline had been operating in Australia since 1946.

Adenauer To
Visit U.S.

Washington, Sept. 28.
German officials here said today they expected to host Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, to arrive in the United States on October 23 for a four-day visit.

Dr Adenauer will receive an honorary degree from Columbia University in New York and will also visit the White House.

Under-Secretary For War At Nevers Ceremony



Mr Hutchison, British Under-Secretary for War, former Liaison Agent with the French Resistance, talks to his old resistance companions at the ceremony of unveiling of the monument at Nevers (Central France).—Express Photo.

Suez Canal Ship Incident Timed For Nutting's Visit

DELIBERATE ISRAELI CHALLENGE

Jerusalem, Sept. 28.
A small Israeli cargo ship, the 500-ton Bat Galim, today tried to force its way through the Suez Canal in defiance of the Egyptians—but was seized at the point where the canal meets the Red Sea.

Observers here regarded this first Israeli attempt to run the blockade as a deliberate challenge timed for the eve of the arrival of Mr Anthony Nutting, British Foreign Under-Secretary, in Cairo for the final phase of canal zone negotiations.

Hitherto Israeli firms have employed only vessels flying foreign flags for Suez traffic. The Israeli Government has instructed its delegation at the United Nations to lodge a strong protest in the Security Council.

over the seizure of the Bat Galim, a spokesman said. (Malik Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, said in Cairo that the ship fired on Egyptian fishing vessels and the coast south of Suez at 4 a.m. today, injuring a number of people. The ship was intercepted and escorted to Suez pending an inquiry, he said.)

UNARMED
An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Bat Galim, which was taking cargo from Massawa, Eritrea, to Haifa, "is an entirely unarmed merchantman and neither attacked nor fired on anyone."—Reuter.

France-Press adds that the Foreign Minister, Dr Moshe Sharett, had this afternoon informed the Ambassadors of Britain, the US and France of his government's stand on the issue.

Meanwhile in New York the Egyptian delegate to the United Nations, Mahmud Azmi, indicated that his government would inform the UN about this morning's incident which, he claimed, the Israeli ship Bat Galim fired upon Egyptian fishing boats near Suez.

He said the Bat Galim was the first Israeli ship to make use of the Suez Canal since the foundation of Israel.

THREE KILLED
Official Egyptian sources said three Egyptian fishermen were killed and several wounded during the alleged incident.

The ship had passed through the Suez canal once before, about two months ago, under Italian colours, well-informed sources said.

India & Burma
May Exchange
Territory

New Delhi, Sept. 28.
The Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, hinted to Parliament today at the possibility of an exchange of territory between India and Burma, particularly the Naga Hills region along the North-eastern frontier.

He emphasized that there was no question of any dispute between the two governments over the matter, which he described as "not an immediate issue."

Replying to a question from the Upper House, Mr Nehru said there was no proposal to appoint a Joint Commission to demarcate the boundaries between India and Burma. He said the Indian Government was not in a position to make such a proposal at present.

Alleged Int'l Espionage Syndicate

Tokyo, Sept. 28.
The national daily Yomiuri Shimbun said today the Japanese were investigating what was believed to be a "large international spying and black-market and drug syndicate" operating in Japan.

The paper said three groups had been linked into one huge ring as a result of testimony by Yuri A. Rustovov, former Soviet Colonel at the Russian Mission, who fled to the United States.

NOT SIMPLE AFFAIR
The paper said the Rustovov case was not a "simple spy affair," but actually large-scale intrigue, aimed at disrupting Japan's economy through blackmarketing in currency and foreign exchange.

The paper said the police in Kobe and Osaka, Western Japan, today raided six places in search of evidence against the blackmarket section of the ring.

The paper reported the syndicate was believed to include Japanese, Russians, Chinese, Americans, British, Turks, Israelis and Thais.—Reuter.

Czechs Outline Dangers Of Arming Germany

Vienna, Sept. 28.
Czechoslovakia today sent a note to France saying that permission given to Germany to rearm after the first world war had led to German occupation of countries in the East and West, Prague Radio reported.

Copies of the note were addressed to Britain, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark and Yugoslavia.

It asked them not to neglect any possibility for reaching agreement on a collective security system embracing all European countries, "including a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany."

The note was handed over to the representatives of the seven countries at Prague today by Mrs Gertruda Sekmleova-Cikrova, the Czechoslovak deputy Foreign Minister.

It said rearmament of West Germany as planned by the United States could only lead to increased tension in Europe.

This would result in new aggression "not only against the East but also against the West." The note added that there were already 420,000 men under arms in West Germany where it said industry was being planned for a war basis.

DANGERS SEEN
The dangers of a rearmament of Germany would be seen, the note said, in military and economic spheres. It said the rearmament of Germany would lead to the rearmament of Germany's neighbours in the East and West.

On August 27, on the eve of the 1945-46 elections, the Czechoslovak Government had expressed its opposition to the rearmament of Germany. It said the rearmament of Germany would lead to the rearmament of Germany's neighbours in the East and West.

Guatemala Communists Butchered Prisoners

Washington, Sept. 28.
A House sub-committee was told today that Communists in Guatemala butchered political prisoners to make them talk.

Raul Midence, member of the Liberation Army that overthrew Guatemala's Red regime last June, said the Communists also practiced torture as a means of keeping the people in a state of fear.

He told the House group, which is studying Red aggression practices, that 99 cases of torture and murder had been prepared against former government officials. He said the Reds lopped off the ears of prisoners, slashed their faces and mutilated their genitals.

PARADE OF DOCTORS
"There was a constant parade of doctors in and out of the prison, examining boys who had been damaged by the torture," he said.

He added that examination of bodies disclosed that 300 anti-Communist prisoners had been shot or tortured. He said another 160 anti-Communist were still missing.

Another witness, Lionel Sishig Otero, told the sub-committee that by the time of the June revolution, the Communists had gained control over Guatemala's agriculture, labour and schools.

He said the Guatemalan Communists had an "ambitious programme" in collaboration with the Soviet Union to seize control of all four of the neighbouring Central American Republics.—United Press.

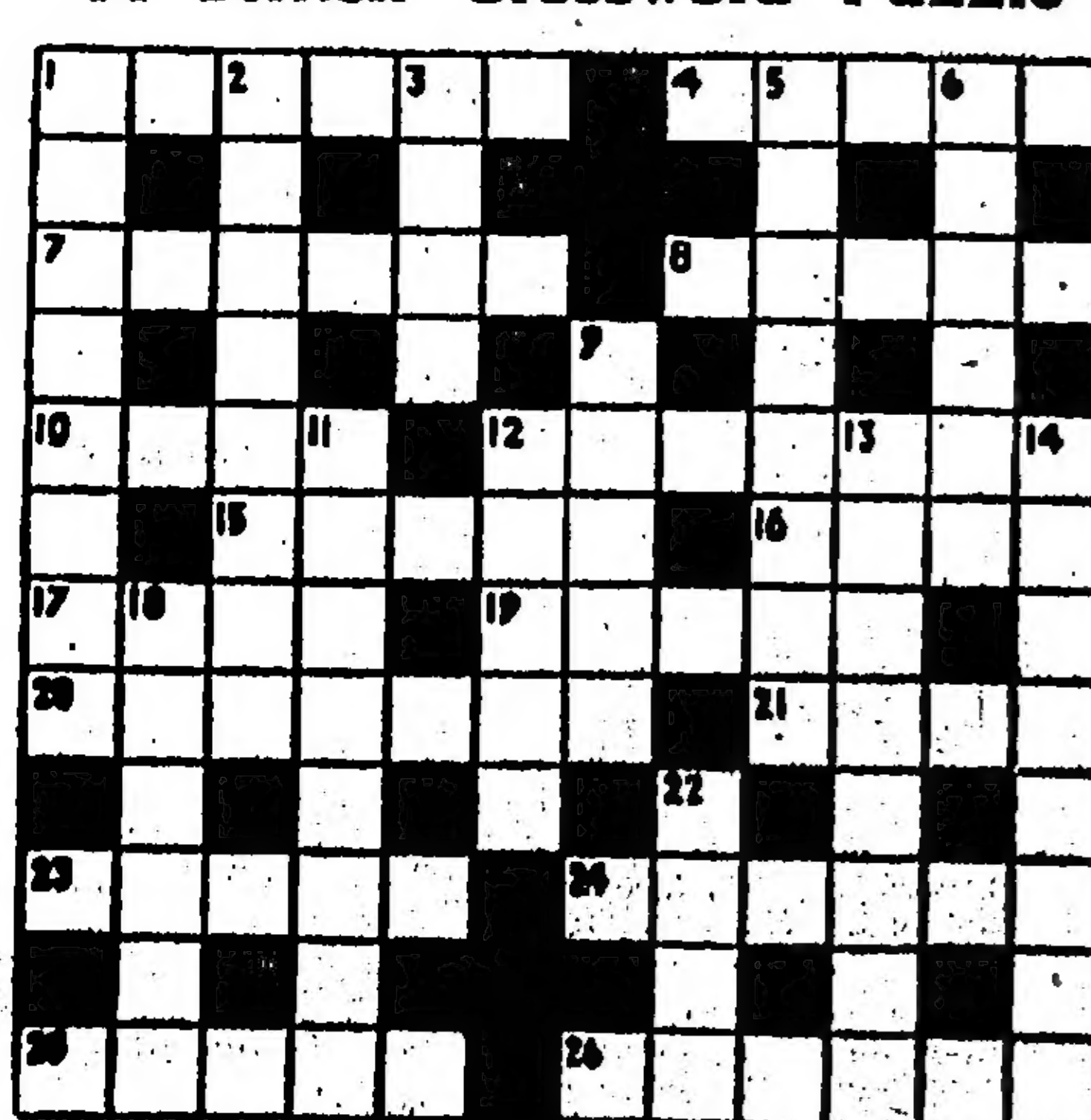
NUTTING IN CAIRO

Cairo, Sept. 28.
Mr Anthony Nutting, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the British Foreign Office, arrived this evening in Cairo from London.

He told reporters "on arrival that he had come to take part in what he hoped would be the last phase of negotiations on the Anglo-Egyptian Suez Canal zone treaty."

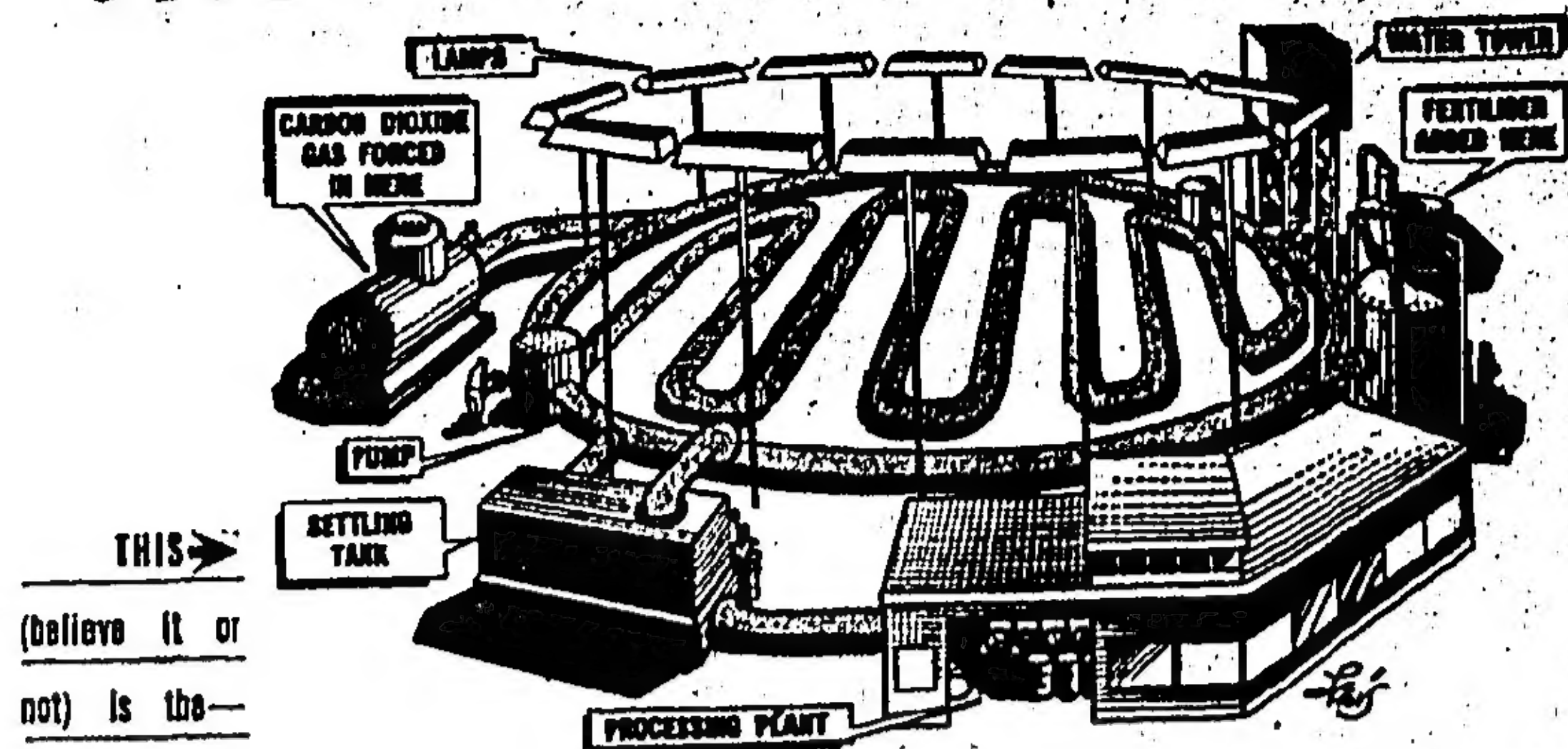
He said certain points had yet to be settled but he hoped a satisfactory solution would soon be found.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Load (6).
 - Stanza (6).
 - Wood (6).
 - Lukewarm (6).
 - Year (6).
 - Bullfighter (7).
 - Lure (6).
 - Woary (4).
 - Poems (4).
 - Let down (6).
 - Sailor (7).
 - Demonstrative (5).
 - Hesitate (6).
 - Necessitous (5).
 - Most unpleasant (6).
- DOWN
- Place for abductions (8).
 - Mental log (8).
 - Always (4).
 - Lifted (6).
 - Swain (6).
 - Civil head (5).
 - Flashed (6).
 - Breakwaters (6).
 - Business chief (6).
 - Put back (8).
 - Hang down (6).
 - Lower part of room wall (4).
- YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Drugging, 2. Bolster, 3. Absolved, 4. Embowed, 5. Edge, 6. Aided, 7. Curve, 8. Kite, 9. Delirious, 10. Confuse, 11. Gripe, 12. Glimpse, 13. Down, 14. Abhor, 15. Clutch, 16. Drizzle, 17. Robs, 18. Docks, 19. Lovers, 20. Dangle, 21. Sewer, 22. Muzzle, 23. Deposits, 24. Placid, 25. Prawn, 26. Vague, 27. Taper, 28. Duce, 29. Vile.

BUT... where are the ~~ELECTRONIC~~ cows?



Farm of the Future—all souped up

THE drawing above shows the farm of the future—as visualised by an eminent botanist, Professor William Pearsall, at the British Association meeting in Oxford.

It is a farm run like a factory. A farm where all operations are independent of the weather and where there are no pests or diseases to ravage the crops. Instead of sowing grain, grass, or vegetables the farmer specialises in growing countless millions of minute water plants which build up food for humans and animals many times faster than any ordinary crops.

Here is the process of "factory farming" as foreseen by Professor Pearsall and other scientists.

Water "seeded" with a few of the minute plants is pumped ceaselessly through long coiled tubes made of transparent plastic. In this way the plants are exposed to the maximum amount of

Beautiful soup! With more fat than any other soup! (See page 1 for details of the soup.)

SO sang the Mock Turtle to Alice, in Wonderland. The scientists of today, creating a new wonderland, sing the praises of a new kind of soup... the kind they want to "grow" in the farms-of-the-future. Here they are, described for you by—

CHAPMAN PINCHER

sunlight so that they grow and multiply rapidly.

In a few days the liquid circulating in the pipes looks like thick pea-soup and is enormously rich in fat, protein, and starchy nutriment. The plants are fed with large amounts of liquid fertilisers pumped through the pipes. As the air in the pipes is also "fertilised" with carbon dioxide gas, their growth is boosted far beyond anything possible in a normal atmosphere.

Food production could be continued round the clock by using electric light at night.

When the "soup" is thick enough it is run off into a settling tank. After being "harvested" there the crop is frozen or canned and later processed into edible, appetising food.

All this is far more than a scientist's pipe dream.

Pilot-scale "farms" of this type are already in operation in America, Japan, and Holland. In Britain much promising laboratory work has been accomplished.

Special strains of a nutritious water-plant called *Chlorella*, which produces enormous yields, have been developed. These plants could be kept free from disease simply by adding a small amount of penicillin or some similar drug to the water in the pipes.

The scientists are now searching for similar plants which grow in hot springs. They think that by running a "factory farm" at high temperature even greater yields of food could be obtained.

Meal Tests

Professor Pearsall believes that industrialisation of farms in this way may be essential to feed the fast-increasing population of the world. Under the present system of agriculture, farmers are using only a minute fraction of the sun's energy falling on their fields.

Meal tests on people and animals show that the green stuff is directly edible as soup or as a spinach-like vegetable. But methods of processing it into more acceptable foods will have to be devised.

The fat extracted from the plants could be made into margarine and cooking fat. The proteins could be processed into some meat substitute.

Would people accustom themselves to having this kind of food on their tables?

Says Professor Pearsall: "The development would involve a widening of our traditional ideas on food which have changed little since the Bronze Age, but they may now be regarded as due for expansion."

(London Express Service)

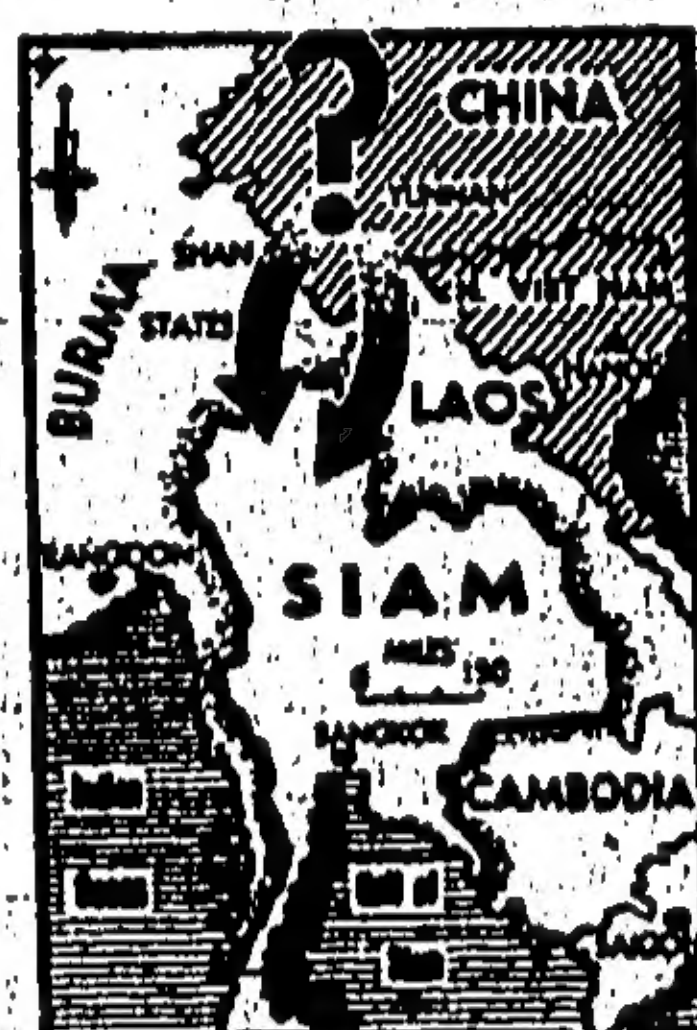


"Stand by for an acute attack of Grandma's deafness—I'm just going to tell her to get ready for home"

Giles will chart the family's return from Scotland this week. (London Express Service)

IN THE NEW QUESTION-MARK COUNTRY, ROVING REPORTER MacCOLL FINDS TOP MEN ARGUING ABOUT THE FACTS OF POLITICAL LIFE

INVASION? It's coming says the general; it isn't, says the chief of police



THE QUESTION IS: Does Siam—which signed the eight-Power SEATO pact to deter Communist aggression—face early Communist aggression herself—whether by invasion or by subversion?

THE ANSWER is difficult—because top-ranking Siamese seem to have remarkably various views on the subject.

Let us first of all make our way as best we can through the waterlogged streets of Bangkok, which present one of the worst traffic problems I have ever encountered in long years of enduring 20th-century traffic problems.

Our little British-built taxi threads its way through the snarl of huge American glitter jobs and some of the many thousands of pedicabs which jam the streets (aristocratic pedicabs these, all new and smartened up

and some of them motor-bike powered).

After half an hour of fighting the muddy fight (if you ask someone why so many of the streets are partially under water you are told: "Because we are widening them") here we are at the office of Lieut.-General Moulmuang Kharb Kunhorn.

General Kharb (for that's the correct way to call it all down) it was who, the other day, caused eyebrows to rise in chancelleries across the world by stating that a fighting force of men of Thai (Siamese) stock living in the Yunnan Province of Red China was being organised under the leadership of a former Siamese Prime Minister, Pridi Phanomyong.

He forecast that this force would in due season either come crashing into Siam with guns ablaze (by way of either Burma or Laos, because Siam has no common border with China) or would infiltrate in small bands across the jungle mountainous border and set up

the Communist standard inside the country.

Whether Kharb is long on accuracy or not, there's no getting away from the fact that the man is a whirlwind of energy.

He holds three demanding jobs, any one of them enough for most people: (1) Secretary-General to the Prime Minister;

(2) Deputy Chief of Staff of National Defence;

(3) Chief of Public Relations for the Siamese Government.

While we talked we were constantly interrupted by the arrival of obsequious officers bearing documents for the approval of Kharb to his No. 1 and No. 2 deputies.

The English words "Top secret, of course," were much in evidence among the gusts of Siamese in these aides.

Our talk was also punctuated by the repeated breakdown of the electricity supply—a recurrent thorn in Bangkok's side—and when this happened the room would go dark, all the fans stop whirling, and the beads of sweat start out on both our foreheads simultaneously.

Well, the general is sure that something is afoot in Yunnan. As he sees it, a force of 20,000 men—perhaps more—is building up and may eventually invade.

Already, he declares, the Siamese across the border are being made to build strategic roads.

Pridi Phanomyong, the former Premier? "He has made a broadcast from Peking, saying he is sponsored by Mao and inciting the uprising of the Siamese people."

The Washington report that "Mr Pridi"—that is the way that that name boils down—is under treatment for a drug addiction proves highly intriguing.

Brown-faced, twinkling and immaculate, General Kharb recalls that "the poor fellow" was wont to suffer from a nasty stomach trouble in the old days before he vanished in '48. Who knows? He might have taken to drugs as a result?

Now for the other side of the picture let's over (at eight in the morning, for he works 16 hours a day and makes appointments at strange times) to see General Phao, (pronounce it Pow) Sriyanond, boss of Siam's Ministry of the Interior and her 65,000-strong police force (bigger than her army).

He is a relaxed, friendly, intelligent man, immaculate in cream-coloured suit and light-brown display handkerchief in his outside breast pocket. Rows on the table. Tea and cakes. His white hair brushed carefully back.

Yunnan and the threat from beyond the border?

"Oh yes, I've heard about it—but so far there is no evidence in support of it."

There are nearly 3,000,000 Chinese living in Siam today—one-sixth of the population—but they are successful capitalists, don't you see, and not much chance that they will form a Fifth Column.

Why puny?

PHAO helps himself to a British cigarette. "I suppose it might be possible—but honestly I don't think anything is going to pop in a big way. Outside threats are not nearly as important as internal affairs, and one's grip on them."

A bugle walls outside and there come the hoarse yells of command from some of Phao's police. After all, he muses slyly, why is Communism so puny an affair in Britain?

I gaze with pencil poised, expecting something about democracy and sturdy British common sense. My surprise, therefore, is the greater when he goes on: "Because your internal security is so well organised."

A man who loves his job, this. Lovingly he talks of the 14,000 cops he has along the borders—and of his 15,000-strong special border guards. ("Our policy is to use them before we use the army.")

Proudly he speaks of the "special plain-clothes men we maintain in every provincial town" and the "suppression squads" who are held in readiness to make for any trouble spot.

Even now 30 Siamese policemen are taking a special course in Britain. And Phao himself goes to Britain in November.

Prosperous

BUT forget the Fifth Column. Forget the threat from Yunnan—let's turn to the border with Burma. Siam's borders closely lie to be opened to three designated spots.

There are fewer than 100 Communists in the whole of Siam. The greater number are in the north. And even there they are few and far between.

Whiteaways AUTUMN BARGAIN EVENT

Parents!

Don't Miss This OFFER



SCHOOL BLAZERS

MADE FROM RELIABLE BLAZER FLANNEL. STYLE SIMILAR TO SKETCH, BUT WITH PATCH POCKETS. IN BLUE, BROWN OR GREY. FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

ORIGINAL £12.50 Now **29.50**

NATHANIEL GUBBINS continues

THE JOURNAL of MADAME du PONT

IN the last instalment of the French version of Mrs Dale's Diary it was revealed that Madame Lulu Frou-Frou, the married lady confectionist, was in love with Dr du Pont and not with his son, Pierre, as was previously supposed.

But Pierre was still "mad wix love" for Madame Frou-Frou; the doctor's daughter, Marie, was still wondering whether to sell "er 'at shop" or not. We left Madame du Pont wildly jealous of Madame Frou-Frou, said to be Captain, the threemast' cat belonging to Madame le Brun, the doctor's mother-in-law, was up a tree as usual.

At the beginning of this broadcast Dr and Madame du Pont are at breakfast. The telephone rings.

Mme du Pont: It is 200 o'clock.

Dr du Pont: What woman?

Dr du Pont: She want me to visit 'er flat because she 'ave pains in 'er stomach.

Mme du Pont: Let 'er bring 'er stomach 'ere and I will give 'er more pains in it.

(The telephone rings again. The doctor jumps up from the table and grabs his stethoscope.)

Mme du Pont: No, you shall not answer.

Dr du Pont: It may be anuzer patient.

Mme du Pont: It is not anuzer patient and you shall not put 'er stethoscope on 'er 'orrible chest. Remember it 'ave been on my chest.

(They struggle for the stethoscope.)

Dr du Pont: Now you 'ave broken my stethoscope.

(Marie enters.)

Marie: I 'ave an offer of 200 'undred for my 'at shop.

Mme du Pont: A Frenchman is no more too old. Look at 'is monster, your father.

(Pierre enters.)

Pierre: Madame Frou-Frou say on 'er telephone 'at, if 'er docteur does not visit 'er at once she will tell about my muzzer and 'er lover who keep 'er wine shop.

Dr du Pont: So. Ze man at 'er wine shop is my wife's lover?

Mme du Pont, weeping: He is not my lover.

Dr du Pont: 'Ow is it zat we get 'er best wine so cheap if he is not your lover?

Mme du Pont, screaming: He is not my lover.

Dr du Pont, shouting: No! Is Madame Frou-Frou my lover?

Pierre: Madame Frou-Frou also say she will tell of my grandmuzzer's old lover who want to buy up 'er shop.

Mme du Pont: Now Marie is

Mme le Brun, weeping: You must 'elp me. Le Capitaine is up a tree wix anuzer cat.

Dr du Pont: Ah, le Capitaine also 'ave a lover. We all 'ave lovers.

(The telephone rings again. Dr du Pont answers it.)

Dr du Pont: 'But yes, my little pigeon. Of course, my little pigeon. In a few moments I will be with you my little pigeon.

Who is Dr du Pont's little pigeon? Is it Madame Frou-Frou? Or somebody else?

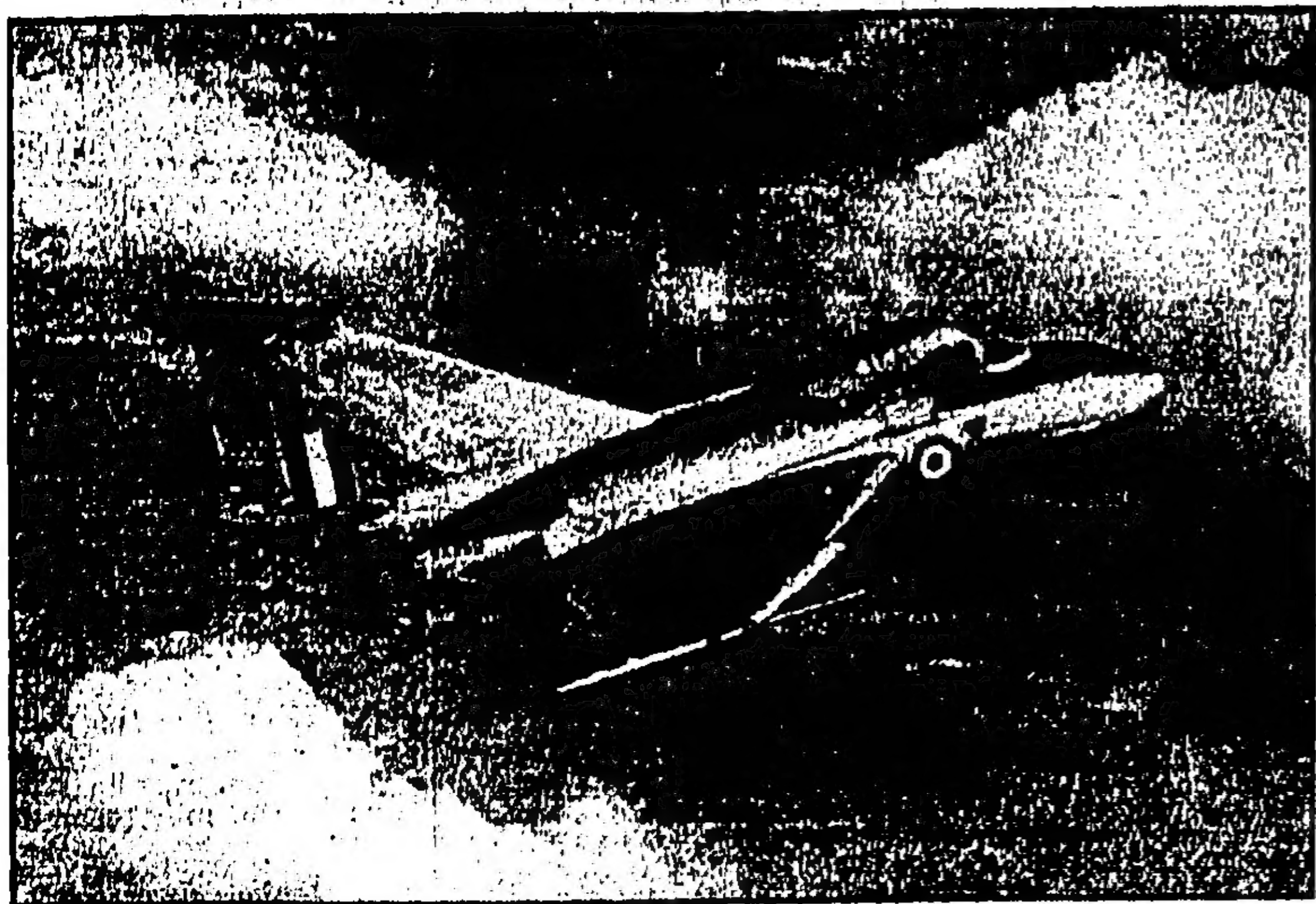
He does Madame du Pont tell 'er 'at she is 'er best wine so cheap? Is it because...?

I will Marie tell 'er 'at shop? Who will buy it, and why? If you want to know listen with mother next week to another thrilling instalment of Mme du Pont's Journal.

Cocktail Conversation

Now

EXPERIMENTAL DELTA RESEARCH AIRCRAFT



The Fairy Aviation Co. Ltd. had this machine on display at the Farnborough Air Display. The Delta (one it has Royce Derwent jet engine) was built as an experimental delta-wing research aircraft. — Express Photo.

Future Aircraft May Have Nuclear Engines

Now that nuclear power has become a reality for submarines, it is certain that before many years have elapsed aircraft will also be equipped with nuclear propulsion.

The first difficulty which is likely to arise is that of shielding the crew of the aircraft from the dangers of radioactivity. The weight of the metal shields which atomic-powered aircraft will have to carry will be great, and consequently the length of take-off and landing-runs will be much increased by comparison with those of today.

Moreover, it inevitably follows that the runways of the future will have to be able to bear vastly greater weights than those of today, which are already expensive to construct.

The cost of building runways suitable for atomic-powered aircraft will be such that many countries may well choose to consider the use of the flying-boat as the starting point for their experiments in this direction.

It has been estimated by Saunders-Roe, the company which built the huge Princess flying-boats, that for years to come the minimum all-up weight of an aircraft designed to use atomic propulsion will be in the region of 500,000 lbs. It may well be still higher.

One of the advantages of the atomic power-plant is that its fuel consumption will be negligible for practical purposes. The corollary is obvious—that in future, landing weight will inevitably be a higher proportion of take-off weight.

In order to give high performance, and keep the size of the aircraft within reasonable proportions, high wing-loading for take-off will have to be accepted. Wing loading will be much the same as at take-off, and a long landing-run will result. Saunders-Roe believe that this fact, coupled with the huge size of the aircraft, will put the landplane out of court.

The sea offers runways of unlimited length which are cheap, ready for use, and indestructible. Hence, the conclusion is that the flying-boat is the natural medium for atomic propulsion.

Behind the scenes, aerodynamic and hydro-dynamic research has been going forward which will enable Saunders-Roe to design flying-boats of the size required. In fact 60 per cent of this size has already been achieved in the shape of the Princess boats. This fact indicates that Britain will be as quick to take up the challenge of nuclear propulsion as she was to develop the gas-turbine engine.

Air freight in Britain is a business which is going from strength to strength. One company, Silver City Airways, started in 1948 by carrying 70 vehicles across the Channel in Bristol Freighters. In 1953 it carried nearly 40,000 vehicles on the cross-Channel routes.

In July 1954, air freight movements in the U.K. were up by 40 per cent as compared with July 1953. The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation reports that this substantial increase (to a total of 14,110 short tons) was mainly due to increases in cross-Channel ferry traffic. This traffic is largely carried by Bristol Freighters, which accounted for over 10,000 tons, i.e. 70 per cent of the total. The operations of Silver City have grown so rapidly that the company has built and opened a new airport, Ferryfield, which

is the nearest aerodrome to France in the country.

It is believed to be the first airfield in the world which was designed especially to deal with vehicle traffic as opposed to passengers.

Its construction is a handsome tribute to the aircraft which has operated the Channel ferry ever since it began in 1948—the Bristol Freighter.

Recently the Freighters of Silver City Airways established a record by making 222 Channel crossings in one day between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Landings and take-offs were taking place at the rate of one every 80 seconds, making the day one of the most intensive commercial operations in the history of air transport.

One of the fastest airborne rescue operations recorded took place in Yorkshire recently. Two Royal Air Force jet fighters collided at 20,000 ft. over farmland near Driffield. Both pilots baled out using their ejector-seats, and other aircraft reported it by wireless to their base at Linton-on-Ouse, forty miles away.

A Bristol Sycamore helicopter was immediately sent out to pick up the two men, and it was actually airborne before one of the pilots involved in the crash touched the ground with his parachute. Both pilots were back at base within two hours of the accident; it would have taken at least twice as long to recover them by road.

Discovery of almost 900 new asteroids or "pips-squeak" planets is reported by an Indian University astronomer who said the findings should help reduce a potential traffic hazard of any future travel in space.

Dr Frank Edmondson told the American Astronomical Society that the tiny heavenly wanderers—ranging in diameter from two miles to 60 miles—had been spotted during a five-year search.

He said work was now progressing to compute their orbits, or pathways through space, so they could be added to the list of other baby planets whose orbits are already known.

Smallest one would mean destruction for a spaceship at the tremendous speed it would be travelling after leaving the earth.

He told the society that special charts were already being drawn up by Indiana University scientists with the support of the U. S. Government Office of Naval Research and the U. S. Army's Office of Ordnance Research.

Airship experts from Britain, America, and Germany are expected to attend a lighter-than-air Reunion at the Royal Aero Club, Park Lane, in November. Among the topics for discussion are the possibility of resuming airship construction in Britain and a memorial to commemorate the first successful crossing by air of the Atlantic Ocean by the airship R34 in July 1919.

Airship pioneers and captains, members of their crews, and designers and constructors of airships will be present. Men who were concerned in constructing airships at the former great airship centre of Cardington, near Bedford, will be there. The massive airship sheds at Cardington remain as a reminder of the days when it seemed that Bedford might become the world's greatest airship station.

Said the organising secretary of the reunion, Mr J. Fabry: "I believe there is still a future for airships in a peaceful world, and that by using helium the only real danger will be eliminated." He believes that really big airships, metal clad and capable of 80-90 knots, could provide two-day Atlantic crossings with 200 passengers at fares and with amenities comparable with steamships.

A man who was experimenting with heavier-than-air machines even before the Wright Brothers met with success is Mr Reginald M. Balston, of Boughton Court, East Sutton, Kent.

Now 83, Mr Balston has always claimed to be the first to have down a propeller model aeroplane. He built this model when he was a boy. Many people have said that his claim was justified.

Some years later, at about the time Blériot flew the Channel, Mr Balston was experimenting with a bird-like aeroplane of his own design. The body was built of bicycle tubing and it was fitted with a 25 h.p. engine acquired from Mr (now Sir) Frederick Handley Page. The propeller was above the tail. But all attempts to get this "bird" to "take" the ground failed. Eventually Mr Balston dropped aerodynamics and took up sailing as a hobby. He is still of a mechanical turn of mind, and has lately been busy with a new design of a flying boat, which he hopes to build in London.

Australia Will Press For A Review Of Imperial Preference

Melbourne, Sept. 28. Two Australian Cabinet Ministers are leaving for London in October to press for a review of the Empire preference system which they claim favours Britain at the expense of Australia, authoritative sources here say. The Ministers will head an Australian party at the London Commonwealth Conference preceding the General Meeting on GATT late in October.

The Ministers are Mr John McEwen for Commerce and Agriculture, and Senator Neil O'Sullivan for Trade and Customs.

The sources said the Ministers will present proposals strongly favouring the retention of Empire preference and will seek Commonwealth support for a

move in GATT to cancel the "new preferences" clause in the agreement which prevents Commonwealth countries increasing margins of protection.

OVERHAUL

Canberra sources said the Finance Minister, Sir Arthur Fadden, will also put forward a case to review and overhaul Empire preferences when he joins other Commonwealth Finance Ministers in Ottawa in October, before the IMF meeting.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Sidney Holland, said that New Zealand would be represented at Commonwealth talks in October on the Ottawa Agreement. Preferences by the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Bernard Ashwin.

Mr Holland, who did not state where the talks would be held, said they would follow preliminary discussions at Ottawa by representatives of Commonwealth countries which are parties to GATT. — China Mail Special.

World Cotton Markets

New York, Sept. 28. Narrowly irregular fluctuations accompanied a less active trade in cotton futures today.

Small alternate surges of hedge selling and realising balanced off a routine domestic mill on exporter demand. Some replacement buying after Monday's sharp reaction cushioned the declines.

At the close, the list ruled off one to up 9 points. Opening prices were off 7 to up 1 point. New Orleans closed off 3 to up 8 points.

The issuance of 59 delivery notices accounted for some spot month liquidation in the forenoon. Open contracts in October had been whittled down to 71,100 bales at the start of trading today.

Experts thought the market was in the process of consolidating its position after last week's rise to new seasonal highs, and a cumulative advance of \$5 a bale from the level existing just before the Government's September crop estimate. A little more than a dollar of that gain has since been erased.

Trading volumes and open interests in the Exchange today were:

	Volume	Open Interest
Oct.	108,400	87,000
Nov.	24,100	61,400
Dec.	33,100	52,400
Jan.	23,300	27,400
Feb.	2,900	10,900
Mar.	1,100	5,700
Apr.	20,100	241,900

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

	Spot	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Oct.	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Nov.	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Dec.	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Jan.	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Feb.	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Mar.	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00

NEW ORLEANS

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

	Spot	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Oct.	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45
Nov.	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45
Dec.	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45
Jan.	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45
Feb.	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45
Mar.	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45

LIVERPOOL

Closing prices, American middling, 15/16 inch, in pence per lb. were as follows:

	Oct/Nov	Nov/Dec	Dec/Jan	Jan/Feb	Feb/Mar	Mar/Apr	Apr/May	May/June	June/July	July/Aug.
Oct.	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75
Nov.	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75
Dec.	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75
Jan.	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75
Feb.	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75
Mar.	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75

SAO PAULO

Futures closing prices, in cruzeiros per kilo were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Oct.	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Nov.	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Dec.	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Jan.	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Feb.	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Mar.	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50

(In the United States, the average price of 15/16 inch middling cotton at 10 designated spot markets was 24.72 cents a pound. Sales at these centres totalled 87,118 bales.) — United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was quiet in the foreign exchange market today. The following rates were in effect:

	Rate
U.S. dollar	2.80
British pound	1.00
French franc	100
German mark	100
Italian lire	100
Japanese yen	100
Swiss franc	100
Spanish peseta	100
Portuguese escudo	100
Dutch guilder	100
Belgian franc	100
Austrian schilling	100
Polish zloty	100
Czech koruna	100
Slovak koruna	100
Hungarian forint	100
Rumanian lei	100
Yugoslav dinar	100
Serbian dinar	100
Croatian dinar	100
Slovene tolar	100
Bulgarian lev	100
Russian ruble	100
Ukrainian hryvnia	100
Belarusian ruble	100
Latvian ruble	100
Lithuanian ruble	100
Estonian ruble	100
Finland mark	100
Swedish krona	100
Norwegian krone	100
Danish krone	100
Irish pound	100
Maltese pound	100
Cypriot pound	100
Lebanese pound	100
Syrian pound	100
Jordanian dinar	100
Saudi riyal	100
Yemeni rial	100
Omani rial	100
Qatari riyal	100
Bahraini dinar	100
Kuwaiti dinar	100
Saudi riyal	100
Yemeni rial	100
Omani rial	100
Qatari riyal	100
Bahraini dinar	100
Kuwaiti dinar	100

World Rubber Markets

Singapore, Sept. 28. The market opened steady on trade support but eased on some local selling. When this had been absorbed prices again hardened but closed slightly off beat. There was little factory enquiry and some off-takes to Japan. Future closings:

No. 1 rubber per lb. 70-71/10-10/10
Nov. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Dec. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Jan. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Feb. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Mar. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Apr. 69 1/2-69 1/2
May 69 1/2-69 1/2
June 69 1/2-69 1/2
July 69 1/2-69 1/2
Aug. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Sept. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Oct. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Nov. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Dec. 69 1/2-69 1/2
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Feb. 69 1/2-69 1/2
Mar. 69 1/2-69 1/2
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CHINA MAIL

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 GUARANTEED
SHARPS
 "500"
 RETRACTABLE BALLPOINT PEN

Page 10 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1954.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Sydney's "City" Area Spreads Across The Harbour

From H. King Wood

Sydney, Sept. 17.

It has been quite like old times this week with bus drivers threatening to go on strike and power house workers threatening to walk out.

There has been a rush on shops selling kerosene lamps and office staff who live in some suburbs have been straggling in at various odd hours.

The Government is threatening to sack 800 busmen unless they return to work and although that is a nice firm attitude to adopt there is a pretty strong feeling that they won't go on with it.

IN THE DOLDRUMS

The Royal Commission on Espionage battles on. Dr. Ewart has left but his memory lingers very strongly and his "political conspiracy" theme still holds strong sway.

It is safe to say that the Government did not think when it appointed this Commission that it would have need to brief the most brilliant lawyer at the Australian bar—Sir Garfield Barwick—to defend the Australian Security Service—an action made necessary by the charges of the Doctor.

At the moment, however, it can be said that the Commission is in the doldrums. True, it is still drawing good houses, but with the exit of the Doc, and the Petrov's off-stage at the moment, the sparkle has temporarily died out of the show.

KEEPING JOHNNY

We have had in our midst of late the one and only Johnny Ray, who manages to keep the wolf from the door with public crying. Whatever you might say or think about Johnny he has that something which causes the cash customers to fight among themselves for the glory of paying 30/- for a seat to see and hear his public exhibition. But maybe these teenagers have something, for off the job our Mr Ray isn't anything like the worst thing most people seem to expect.

A MONEY WAVE

It would be a gloomy old pessimist who would not concede that at the moment we are riding on top of a jingling money wave.

In the State House this week the Minister for Public Works, Mr. Renshaw, said that overseas capital was coming to this State in a veritable flood.

"Since 1950 British and American companies have made a capital investment of £22 million in establishing industries in NSW," he said. "British companies have invested £47 million and American concerns £23 million."

"At present we are negotiating with three overseas companies which intend spending £20 million each in establishing themselves here," he added.

SLOW OFF THE MARK

Mr. Renshaw named as spending some of these millions such firms as Rolls Royce, Cortauld, Ford Motor Co., General Motors-Holden, Muller, Ekerpride, De Havilland Aircraft.

He also mentioned the £23-million oil refinery now being built at Botany Bay by Caltex and the huge expansion at Newcastle and Wollongong.

Yet with all this we are so slow off the mark when it comes to anything with which governments are concerned.

In Canberra this week it was announced that it was decided to introduce television immediately and that tenders for equipment are to be called.

This announcement came precisely the same day as a US message which said that colour TV was now being given to some viewers in the States.

In Australia two stations are first to be set up in Sydney and two in Melbourne and estimate of time before operation is two years.

You can add a year to that for strikes and so forth and we should get our first black and white flicker sometime in 1956—by which year no doubt the British and Americans will have forgotten that such a thing as black and white TV ever existed.

CHRISTMAS HAS STARTED

First Christmas Party of the year, complete with Santa Claus, Christmas pudding and decorations, was held at Sydney University this week.

About 150 members of students organisations attended.

A spokesman said: "There are too many Christmas Parties right at Christmas so we decided to have ours early so that we could appreciate it to the full."

He said that at Christmas time one just binges from place to place and enjoyed nothing at all.

The students attending the party slipped between the rays.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Read this list of births—it may help your nerves to know 27 babies were born yesterday and all the fathers came through fine!"

MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER AT SHEK KIP MEI

Alleged to have caused the death of his son (a married man) by stabbing him in the neck with a knife, Leung Hung-on, 52, unemployed, was arraigned at the Criminal Sessions before Mr Justice J. R. Gregg this morning on a charge of murder of Leung Kai-ming in the Shek Kip Mei Resettlement Area on July 12.

Accused, who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr A. J. Clifford, instructed by Mr Arthur K. W. Lui, of Lo and Lo.

A jury of five men and two women were empanelled.

Appearing for the Prosecution, Mr D. N. E. Rea, Crown Counsel, said the accused's family consisted of his wife, Chiu Mei-hung, two sons and three daughters. Deceased was married to a woman named Luk Luen-hing. The family had been living in Wo Chi Village, Shamshuipo, in December, 1953, they lost their residence in the fire which broke out there. They were eventually resettled in two small huts, adjacent to each other, in the Shek Kip Mei Resettlement Area.

QUARREL OVER MONEY

The relationship which existed between the accused and his wife was not good, Mr Rea said. The cause of quarrels between them was over money matters. The accused was unemployed.

As a result of the animosity in their relationship, the wife left the house in which she stayed with the accused, and took two of her daughters with her. The vacancies in the household were filled by the accused's son (deceased) and his wife.

Left with the accused was the youngest daughter, named Mui Mai, aged eight. On occasions accused's wife returned to Shek Kip Mei Resettlement Area to visit the little girl, but she was unable to find her.

Evidence would be given by Luk Luen-hing, the deceased's wife, that she had a conversation with the accused when he told her that he had given Mui Mai away, said Mr Rea.

On the morning of July 12, accused's wife and the deceased went to the accused's place to look for the little girl. There would be evidence by Luk Luen-hing that about 11.30 a.m. that day she saw that Mui Mai had returned. Another witness, Cheung Hop, who lived opposite the accused, would also say she overheard a conversation between accused and his wife about midday in which the wife remarked "Don't you sell my daughter?"

PRODUCED KNIFE

About 3.15 p.m. while accused was sitting outside his hut, his wife entered the other hut and took the small girl out. As they stepped out of the door, accused stopped her, grabbed hold of his wife and produced a knife with which he allegedly struck her on the head and knocked her down.

Deceased ran up to protect his mother and accused made

FULL COURT DISMISSES SIX APPEALS

Leave to appeal was refused six appellants by the Full Court, comprising the Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Gould, and the Pilsne Judge, Mr Justice Reece in the Appeals Court this morning.

The President told the appellants that if any of them were first offenders there might be some point in their plea, but each had long criminal records which gave the law to their desire to reform. "You are in fact all experienced criminals and in the circumstances the Court will not interfere with the sentence passed on you," said the Chief Justice.

The appellants were Kong Lik-ong, Leung Tat, Yan Sui-cheong, Kwan Siu-man, Kwong Wing-nin and Wu Cho-wo.

First appellant was sentenced to seven years for being accessory after the fact to the offence of robbery with aggravation and for receiving stolen property.

AGAINST SEVERITY

They appealed against severity of sentence.

First appellant said he was compelled to commit the crime because of starvation circumstances as he had to feed five mouths in his family. He asked for a reduction of sentence in order to turn over a new leaf.

Second appellant told the Court that he did not use any weapon.

The Court pointed out that some one had used a knife.

REGRETTED IT

Flooding that he would be quite old after he had served his term, this appellant said he knew it was wrong to have committed the robbery and he very much regretted it.

Fourth appellant said he was only 21 years of age and did not know much about the world. The offence was committed

because of adverse circumstances. He knew it was wrong and pleaded for a reduction of sentence.

With appellant said he committed the crime because he had to support his grandmother, who was over 70 years of age, his parents and a younger brother.

Sixth appellant said he was young and asked for a chance to reform.

APPEAL AGAIN!

Upon being led away to the cells below after leave of appeal had been refused, the fifth appellant (Kwong Wing-nin) shouted that he would appeal against the Court's decision.

"To the Privy Council!" Mr Justice Reece asked.

Leave to appeal in two other cases, one against conviction and the other against severity of sentence, was also refused by the Full Court.

THE NAIDER

FROM being a householder sensing an injustice, he became at once an officer of the law who scented a crime, a man of action.

Next morning he was up early. Soon afterwards, the milkman came along. The policeman placed himself in a position from which he could watch the corridor of the flat without being seen. He did not have to wait long.

From the door of one flat slipped a slim, gallow-faced girl, who darted along the corridor, picked up a bottle of milk from outside a door, then made to return to her own quarters.

"Hey," called the policeman, and showed himself.

"Oh, excuse me, please," said the girl, a flush spreading over her pretty dark face.

ON A HOLIDAY

"M. arresting you," said the policeman, "for stealing the bottle of milk."

"Oh, no, no, no," the girl said. "But a few hours later she was brought into the dock at the Clerkswell court, and from there, pleaded guilty to three charges of stealing bottles of milk."

"She's been here on holiday since June and..."

"And she likes English milk," the magistrate suggested.

"Quite so, sir," said the officer. "She's 20 years old and a well-educated girl. She has been working as a tutor in Spain, but her mother and three sisters are still in Peru."

"Has she given you any explanation for this?"

"Not really, sir, though I believe she was running rather short of money. She's been travelling up and down the country a good deal."

THIS IS DISGRACEFUL

THE girl, whose name was Maria, looked round the courtroom with curiosity as if her visit was all part of her interesting tour and she spoke witheringly just another curious English ceremony, like the Changing of the Guard.

"What an extraordinary thing to wonder about the world like this," said the magistrate. He asked Maria—there was what she would do to get out of this.

"I am terribly sorry," the girl replied. "I do this never more."

"Well, this is disgraceful behaviour for a teacher," said the magistrate. "This time, I'll discharge you absolutely."

He then asked her to sign a statement that she would not return to the country for a year.

Police presumed death was due to a heart attack or tuberculosis.

BAILEY IN COURT SCENE

A strong objection was lodged by Mr J. C. McRobert, Crown Counsel, to a remark made by Albert Francis Bailey, facing committal proceedings on six counts of libel, when the case resumed before Mr Lawrence Leong at Central this morning.

Mr Leong adjourned the case to this afternoon at the request of Mr McRobert.

The objection was raised when Bailey, submitting that Mr McRobert had abused the Court, said "Mr McRobert has used every possible dirty trick to prevent me from proving the truth of my allegations."

Bailey is alleged to have maliciously published defamatory libels in the form of six letters concerning Messrs Y.H. Chan and Peter H. Shi, club managers and Mr S. K. Yee, bank manager.

On September 3, Mr Leong granted an adjournment to Bailey to enable the latter to make a submission to show that the questions he had asked of Mr Y. H. Chan were relevant.

Giving his submission this morning, Bailey said the Magistrate had previously ruled that he (Bailey) had a right to ask questions as to the truth of the matters concerned.

REPEATED QUESTION

In proving the truth of the matters complained of, it was necessary for him to show a system of conduct in Mr Y. H. Chan, which removed any possibility of mistake or accident.

Mr Leong then repeated a question previously asked by Bailey to Mr Chan, "In Paragraph 7, the Bank said they have debited some \$180 claimed for interest. For my account. Have they ever debited such sum to my account?"

Mr Leong said this was a question asking for an opinion from Mr Chan, and had no bearing to the truth.

Bailey maintained it had. After Bailey had quoted further authorities, Mr McRobert said that he had listened for over half an hour and submitted that the Court had been grossly abused. A witness, having been slugged by the accused, was now repeatedly slugged in the Court. The constant repetition of these slugs was a gross abuse to the Court. Counsel asked the Magistrate to restrict the accused from further abusing the Court.

"DIRTY TRICK"

Bailey said that if there were any abuse, the only abuse was by Mr McRobert, who had tried to oppress him in the various matters.

After quoting an authority, Bailey said Mr McRobert had used "every possible dirty trick" to prevent him from proving the truth of his allegations.

The strong objection was made by Mr McRobert, who requested that either accused withdraw his remark or, the hearing be adjourned to enable him to get instructions as to his inadmissible remark.

Asked by the Court if he would withdraw his remark, Bailey said the remark was "strong" but he could not withdraw it.

Mr McRobert asked the Court to restrict the accused from further abusing the Court.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest times elsewhere which are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29
 By Air

Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 8 p.m.
 Japan, 6 p.m.
 India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
 Burma, 6 p.m.
 Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30
 By Air

India, Ceylon, 10 a.m.
 Japan, noon.
 Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 2 p.m.
 Philippines, North Korea, 5 p.m.
 Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1
 By Air

Philippines, 9 a.m.
 Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, 10 a.m.
 Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, Korea, 2 p.m.
 Japan, 6 p.m.
 Thailand, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
 Malaya, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand, 6 p.m.
 Macao, 6 p.m.

Man Collapses, Dies At Kowloon

Seik Sook-wah, 40-year-old man, collapsed at the Kowloon Pier at 1.30 a.m. today. The man was later found to be dead.

Police ascertained that he lived in an unnumbered hut in Shaukwan.

Police presumed death was due to a heart attack or tuberculosis.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

These songs and programmes are broadcast by the Hong Kong Telephone Company (H.K.T.) on the radio.

Monday, September 27, 1954.

7.15, Orchestra of the Week. 7.30, Songs by the H.K.T. 8.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 9.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 10.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 11.15, Songs by the H.K.T.

Tuesday, September 28, 1954.

7.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 8.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 9.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 10.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 11.15, Songs by the H.K.T.

Wednesday, September 29, 1954.

7.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 8.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 9.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 10.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 11.15, Songs by the H.K.T.

Thursday, September 30, 1954.

7.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 8.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 9.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 10.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 11.15, Songs by the H.K.T.

Friday, October 1, 1954.

7.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 8.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 9.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 10.15, Songs by the H.K.T. 11.15, Songs by the H.K.T.

Two Escape From Grim Soviet Gaol

Two East German political prisoners escaped from grim Soviet Zone Hoheneichenhausen gaol and in a spectacular flight reached freedom in West Berlin, refugee officials disclosed today.

The fugitives, Joachim Olchowka, 29, and Rudi Reinecke, 27, escaped from the prison roof by climbing down a 60-foot rope which they had stolen in gaol, they told officials.

Reinecke hurt his spine from a fall when the rope broke, but his partner dragged him to the nearest elevated railway. From there the two men managed to wangle train rides to West Berlin without tickets. Reinecke is under treatment in a hospital and Olchowka has been given temporary shelter in a refugee camp, officials said.

Olchowka reported that he was sentenced to a 12-year prison term on trumped-up "embezzlement" charges by an East Zone Court in 1953. His partner was serving a 10-year sentence on espionage charges.

United Press.

U.S. Hospital Ship Here

The 11,141-ton American hospital ship *U.S.S. Comfort* arrived at port this morning for a recreational visit.

Commanded by Captain O. J. Steyn, *Comfort* is making her second visit to New Zealand. One of the United States Navy's largest hospital ships, *Comfort* is equipped with 1,000 beds, 100 operating tables, 100 X-ray machines, 100 dental chairs, 100 obstetric tables, 100 gynecological tables, 100 ophthalmological tables, 100 otolaryngological tables, 100 orthopedic tables, 100 plastic tables, 100 prosthodontic tables, 100 radiological tables, 100 surgical tables, 100 urological tables, 100 vascular tables, 100 neurological tables, 100 psychiatric tables, 100 general tables, 100 obstetrical tables, 100 gynecological tables, 100 ophthalmological tables, 100 otolaryngological tables, 100 orthopedic tables, 100 plastic tables, 100 prosthodontic tables, 100 radiological tables, 100 surgical tables, 100 urological tables, 100 vascular tables, 100 neurological tables, 100 psychiatric tables, 100 general tables, 100 obstetrical tables, 100 gynecological tables, 100 ophthalmological tables, 100 otolaryngological tables, 100 orthopedic tables, 100 plastic tables, 100 prosthodontic 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